consumption and import of pesticides for the year 1980-81 and 1990-91 is given below:

YEAR	CONSUMPTION	IMPORT
1980-81	45,000 MTs	2,486 MTs
1990-91	75,000 MTs	1,094 MTs

(d) Pesticides being toxic in nature, their misuse/abuse can cause hazards. Cases of accidental and non-accidental nature of pesticides poisoning including deaths of human being are being reported by the State Governments from time to time. During the last three years i.e. 1988-89 to 1990-91, more than 3,000 cases of pesticide poisoning were reported by the State Governments as per available statistics. There are no chances of human loss due to pesticide resistance in different pests. No separate statistics are available for human loss due to food contamination. However, it is presumed that the statistics on pesticide poisoning cases include cases of human loss due to poisoning/contamination as well. Nevertheless, under the Insecticides Act, 1968 and the Rules framed thereunder there is a provision of prohibition on admixing of pesticides in foodgrains, legally avoiding thereby the phenomenon of pesticide contamination in foodgrains. There are no reports of considerable damage to water in the country due to pollution from pesticides, though there are some reports of minor contamination. No systematic studies are readily available to quantify the losses in soil fertility due to pesticides. However, some pesticides have been reported toxic to eathworms. Considering the usefulness of bees in pollination of crop plants, such a study has been made as an imported parameter of registration requirement for insecticides under the Insecticides Act, 1968.

(e) Manufacture of biological control agents is being encouraged to minimise the use of chemical pesticides.

आयोडीनयुक्त नमक की उपलब्धता

@3052. **डा० बापू कालदाते :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में किन-किन राज्यों में आयोडीनयुक्त नमक को उपयोग में नहीं लाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) किन-किन राज्यों में साधारण नमक के उपयोग पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाया गया है ; और

(ग) आयोडिन रहित साधारण नमक के प्रयोग में लाए जाने पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए और सम्पूर्ण देश में आयोडिन युक्त नमक उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती डी० के० तारावेवी सिद्धार्थ) : (क) और (ख) वास्तव में देश के सभी भागों में आयोडिन नमक का अलग-अलग मात्रा में इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है । केरल, तमिलनाडु, राजस्थान तथा गोवा राज्यों को अभी खाने के प्रयोजन के लिए आयोडीकृत नमक के अलावा अन्य नमक की बिक्री के लिए प्रतिबंधित नहीं किया गया है । इसके अलावा , आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, उड़ीसा गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र तथा पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों को अभी अपने पूरे राज्यों में प्रतिबंध को बढ़ाना है ।

अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, पांडिचेरी तथा लक्षद्वीप संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों को भी अब तक इसके संबद्ध संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में आयोडीकृत नमक के अलावा अन्य नमक की बिक्री के लिए प्रतिबंधित नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त राज्यों के मंत्रियों को उनके संबद्ध राज्यों में तत्काल अधिसूचना जारी करने के लिए केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री द्वारा पत्र लिखे

@ पूर्वतः जतारांकित प्रश्न 2406, 12 मार्च, 1992 से स्थानांतरित ।

गए हैं। उसी तरह के पत्र सचिव (स्वास्थ्य) स्तर पर उन संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों को भी लिखे गए हैं जिन्होंने अभी अधिसूचनायें जारी नहीं की हैं।

सरकार ने आयोडीकृत नमक का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं तथा सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत आयोडीकृत नमक को एक गैर अनिवार्य मद के रूप में शामिल करने का भी सुझाव दिया है।

Representation from Research Employees Welfare Association

3053. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of representations receivd by Government from Research Employees' Welfare Asociation, Madras during January-February, 1992; and

(b) what steps are being taken to settle the problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) During January-February, 1992, the Government have received 9 representations from Research Employees' Welfare Association, Madras.

(b) These representations are being examined.

Cure of irregular heart beat

3054. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cardiologists of G. B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi have tried out a new technique to cure permanently irregular or fast heart beat;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and to what extent it is successful;

(c) what are the names of doctors who have developed this new technique;

(d) the number of patients who have so far been cured,

(e) what are the symptoms and treatment of the disease; and

(f) what precautionary measures are required to be taken by the patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (f) The surgical treatment of Arrhythmia has been in practice for the past many years. There are various methods of treating Arrhythmias, which include Catheter Ablation Techniques or surgical excision of the various abnormal pathways. The Cardiologists of G. B. Pant Hospital recently applied the technique to provide relief to patients of episodic or permanently intractable fast heart beats. The Hospital has informed that the technique which was performed by Dr. D. S. Gambir, Dr. Mohan Nair and other doctors of its Cardiology Department successfully in the case of 5 patients, is performed in the cardoc catheterisation laboratory by selective cannulation of a very small artery, known as AV Nodal branch, with a very thin guide wire and aimed to ablate the AV Node by selective injection of absolute alcohol into this artery with the help of a small balloon angioplasty catheter. Injection of alcohol into AV node results in complete interruption of transmission of impulses and patient is relieved of his fast heart beats. However, the patient has to be supported by a permanent pacemaker. Attacks of fast heart beat and slow heart beat, which are the symptoms of the disease, are treated through chemical